"Judah"

Word origin

Ógúnd
á

gúdá

- **Ógúndá** is the ninth (9) principal sign of the **Odū Ifa** divination system;
- **Ógúndá** is one of the sixteen major principals **Odū ifa**, that have **fire** as his **Element**. With combination of sand.

- The name **Ógúndá** is derive from the Word **Ogún** and **Dá**.
- **Ógúndá** represent the ninth (9) realm of **spirituality**.
- The number 9 is powerful, It represents completion although not a final ending.
- The number 9 is the last of the single-digit numbers (which are known as cardinal numbers in numerology) and the highest in value.
- The number 9 has an energy that combines energies from all the other numbers that came before it.
- **Sagittarius** is the 9th Sign of the Zodiac.
- The ninth house in astrology is also the ruler of religion and all that are associated with it. Clerics, preachers, and all spiritual individuals will show up through the ninth house, thus the condition and proximity of planets will tell us what sort of impact they will have on our world.
- in **Nago** "Yoruba" spiritual tradition and mythology, **Obatala** is the oldest and wisest of the **Orishas**, known as **Orisha Nla**, also known as **Ochalá** or Oxalá; Orichalá or Orixalá).
- According to the tenets of the **Yoruba** religion, **Obatala** is one of the oldest of all of the **Orishas** and was granted authority to create the Earth.
- **Obatala**, meaning king of the white cloth. Seen as the quintessential father figure, **Obatala** watches over all younger **Orishas**. He is revered as the king of kings and the **creator** of all mankind.
- **Obatala** created the Earth and all of the living things that inhabit it. He is the **Orisha** of leadership, knowledge, justice, those who are handicapped, and the military.
- Historically also called **Ogún dá.**

- The name **Ógúndá** is derive from the Word **Ogun** and **Da**.
- **Ogun** is the **God of iron**,
- **Dá** (Ra) is the Divine Father Creator
- **Ógúndá** represent the ninth (9) realm of **spirituality** **Gűdá** (méji) Double.
- The name is variously called by the **Gun**: Ogouda, goúdá, Fon: Gúda, by the French: Juidah, Ajudá by the Portuguese, the old writers called it **Juda**, and its inhabitants were said to be Gun. **Giuda** By the Italian, **y'hudá** in Hebrew Borrowed from Biblical Hebrew יְהוּדָה (**Yehuda**), a son of Jacob. Doublet of **Judas** and **Yehuda**. The Arabs called it **yahūḏā**, **Ioúda** **Ἰούδα** by the Greek, **Iúda** in Russian **Yuda** in Japanese and Korean, **Yóudà** in Chinese Mandarin, **Ähuda** in Kazakh, **ehuda** in Bengali, **Huda** in Armenian, Old Armenian: **Yuda** and **Yuday**.
- The name **Whydah** (also spelt Hueda, **Whidah** or Whidaw) is an anglicized form of Xwéda (pronounced o-wi-dah), renamed Ouidah by the French late 1900.
- The **Kingdom of Whydah** /ˈhwɪdə/ was a kingdom on the coast of West Africa in the boundaries of the modern nation of Benin.
- The Kingdom of Whydah was centered in Savi.
- The last ruler of **Juida** was **King Huffon**, who was deposed in 1727, when his Kingdom was conquered by the Kingdom of Danhomey.
- **Juda** has been designated as a Tribe and kingdom with multiple names in many sources.
- Robin Law a Professor of West African Studies wrote: "Although **Ouidah** is the spelling of the town's current name it occurs in European sources between the 17th and 19th centuries in various other forms" in English '**Whydah**', in Dutch, '**Fida**' in French '**Juda**' and in Portuguese '**Ajuda**'.
- By 1771, colonial cartographers had renamed **Juda** the "**Slave Coast**" when it became the primary slave port in West Africa. Even with this name change, the view that the name Juda does not enter the historical records until 1671.
- The English word **Jew** continues Middle English **Gyw**, **Iewe**. These terms derive from Old French **giu**, earlier **juieu**, which had elided (dropped) the letter "d" from the Medieval Latin **Iudaeus**, which, like the New Testament Greek term **Ioudaios**, meant both Jews and **Judeans** / "of **Judea** ".

- The Greek term was originally a loan from Aramaic **Y'hūdāi**, corresponding to Hebrew: יְהוּדִי,**Yehudi** (sg.); יְהוּדִים, **Yehudim** (pl.), in origin the term for a member of the tribe of **Judah** or the people of **the kingdom of Judah**.
- According to the **Hebrew Bible**, the name of both the tribe and kingdom derive from **Judah**, the fourth son of Jacob.
- The etymological equivalent is in use in other languages: "**Jude**" in German, "**judeu**" in Portuguese, "**juif**" in French, **"jøde"** in Danish and Norwegian, "**judío**" in Spanish, "**jood**" in Dutch, "**żyd**" in Polish etc., but derivations of the word "Hebrew" are also in use to describe a **Jew**, e.g., in Italian (**Ebreo**), in Persian ("Ebri/Ebrani" (Persian: عبری/عبرانی)) and Russian (Еврей, Yevrey). The German word "**Jude**" is pronounced ['**juːdə**], the corresponding adjective "**jüdisch**" ['jyːdɪʃ] (**Jewish**) is the origin of the word "**Yiddish**".
- **The most confusing pair is J and G because their pronunciations are reversed in French compared to English.**
- The letters "-ge" make the /j/ sound.
- The letter "j" makes the /j/ sound when it comes before an "a," "o" or "u" in a word; few examples: jab, job, Jungle.
- **The letter "g" makes the /j/ sound.**
- The letter "g" makes the /j/ sound when followed by an "e," "i" or "y" in a word, Few examples: gem, gentle, giant, gymnasium, ginger, hydrogen.
- The letter "g" changes sound in various words. It is pronounced as /j/ in some words and as /g/ in other word.
- **g and j** in the French alphabet have the **exact opposite sounds** than in the English alphabet. Some French letters sound almost identical to those in English, like the letter F.
- in French G sounds J (JAY) and J (Gee).
- **French: G – Jay, J – Jee**
  English: G – Gee), J – Jay.

Conclusion:

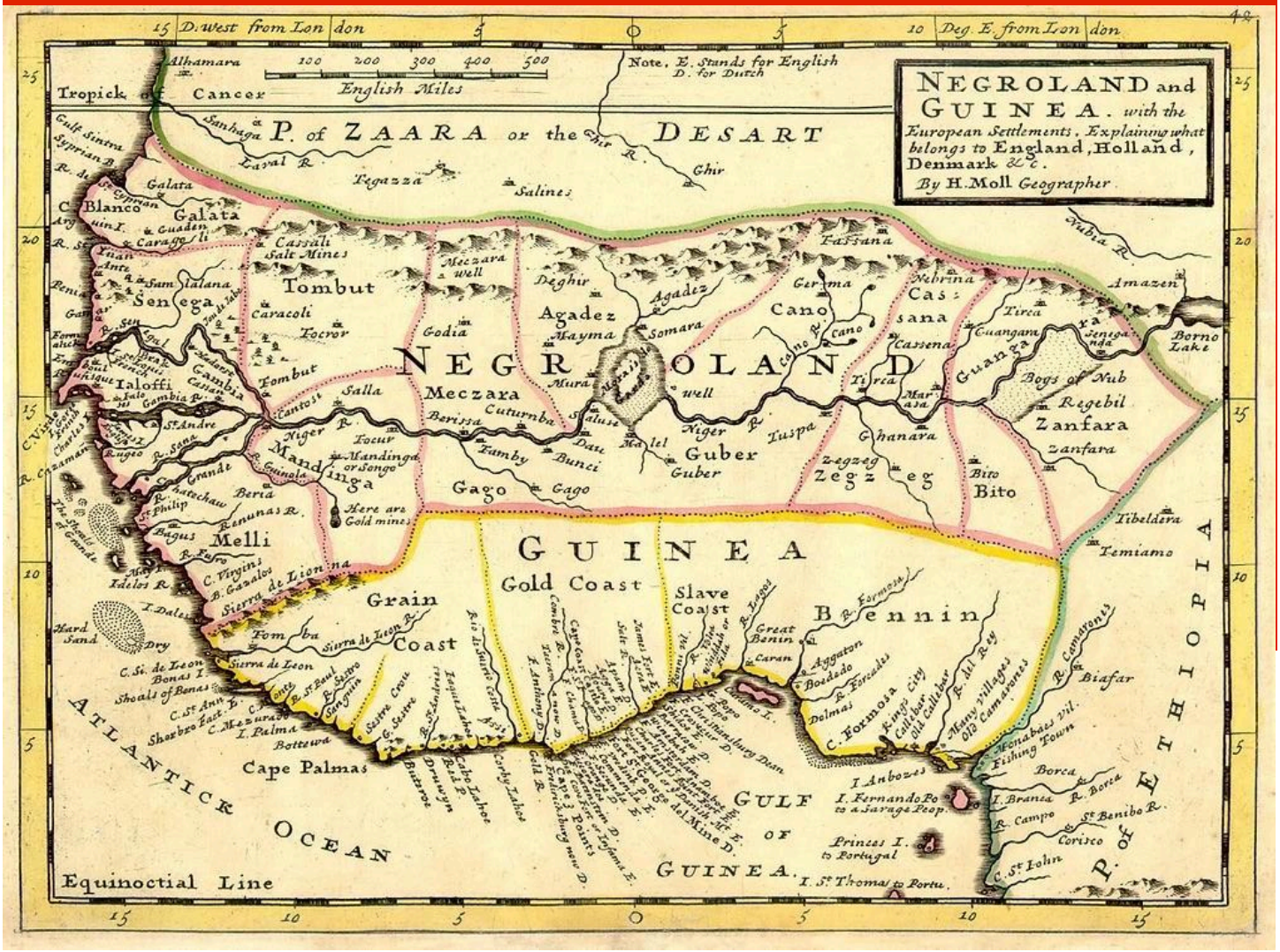
- **Ogouda** "**Guda**" is the Origin of the word **Judah** in modern English.
- The English word **Jew** continues Middle English **Gyw**, **Iewe**. These terms derive from Old French **giu**, earlier **juieu**, **Giuda** by the Italian.

- As mentioned above the name **Ógúndá** is derive from the word **Ogun and Da**. The only Gun tribe in Africa are the Gun of **Ardra Kingdom** “Porto-Novo” and the **Egun of Ogun State in Nigeria**.
- The **Gun** are a West African population living mainly in southern Benin, in the Porto-Novo region, and secondarily in Nigeria.
- The city was originally called **Ajashe** (Àjàṣẹ́ in Yoruba) by the Yorubas, and **Hógbonu** by the Gun “**tó Ajá ṣhẹ́ min**”.
- Also known as **Xogbonutó** or **Ayinonvi**, the Gun are a tribe made up of a majority of ethnic Guns, whose mother tongue is Goungbé or Gun, as well as a minority of freed slaves, assimilated into the lower classes after the end of the slave trade, in which the Gun kingdom of **Xogbonu** played an important role.
- They are the only tribe named after their **God Ogun** “Ogu” Ogou or Gu, God of iron and war.
- The Word “**OGUN**” is The Only Yoruba Word, With More than 20 English Meaning:
- **Ogun**: - (medicine)
- **Ogun**: - (charm)
- **Ogun**: - (war)
- **eegun**: - (bone)
- **Ogun**: - (state)
- **Ogun**: - (god of iron)
- **O gun n**: - (stab)
- **Ogun**: - (twenty)
- **Oogun**: - (sweat)
- **Ogun**: - (property)
- **O gun**: - (it's long)
- **O gun**: - (straight)
- **O gun n**: - (u climb)
- **Ogun**: - (plum)
- **Orogun**: - (Stirrer)
- **Ó gùń** - He/she climbed it.

- In Yoruba religion, **Ogun** is a primordial **Orisha** in Yoruba Land. In some traditions, he is said to have cleared a path for the other **Orisha** to enter Earth the "first of the primordial **Orisha** to come to Earth".
- **Ogun** is the traditional deity of warriors, hunters, blacksmiths, technologists, and drivers.
- **Ogun** is a powerful **Orisha** who is a god of iron and fire and a fierce warrior who defends truth, **justice**, **law,** and **order**.
- **French settlers** introduced their language to the **kingdom of Porto-Novo** through the education of the royal family, the bourgeoisie and later ordinary citizens. The **English language**, on the other hand, comes from **Nigeria**, formerly dominated by **Great Britain**. Thus, part of the Gun population, having fled repeated attacks by the **Kingdom of Abomey** and internal conflicts, was greatly influenced by English.
- The Protestant churches and their missionaries then became the main teachers of this new language to the population. The Gun alphabet was then developed by Gun scholars.With the increasing help of missionaries, the Bible was translated and published in Gun in 1923.
- **Gungbé** was the **first written language in Benin**, thanks to the work of Protestant Christian missionaries. Thus, the Bible was translated into **Gungbé** very early on and used by all the Protestant churches among the **fɔn, wemɛ, tɔri, sètɔ, tɔfin** and **ayizɔ**.
- **Thomas Marshall** (1830-1899), Founding Father of the Methodist Mission in Porto-Novo, author and translator of several evangelical works into **Gungbé**, created a translation committee which he himself chaired.
- **Thomas Marshall** opened the first **English and French** primary school in Porto-Novo in **1856**. He was followed by Reverend **Pastor Gabriel Okou Henry** (1847-1943).
- The **Gungbé Bible** was dedicated in November 1923 on the occasion of the consecration to the **Holy Ministry** of the First Pastor Gun from **Porto-Novo** in the person of **Jivɔ Théophile**, eldest son of **Reverend Gabriel Okou Henry**, who was trained in **Nigeria**.
- Depending on the source and context, there are many different forms: Alada-Gbe, Alada, Egun, Goum, Gouns, Gugbe, Gun-Alada, Gun-Gbe, Gun, Guns, Gunu, Gu.

- The **English** word **god** comes from the **Old English** **god**, which itself is derived from the Proto-Germanic ***guđán**. Its cognates in other **Germanic** languages include guþ, **gudis** (both

Gothic), **guð** (Old Norse), god (Old Saxon, Old Frisian, and Old Dutch), and **got** (Old High **German**).

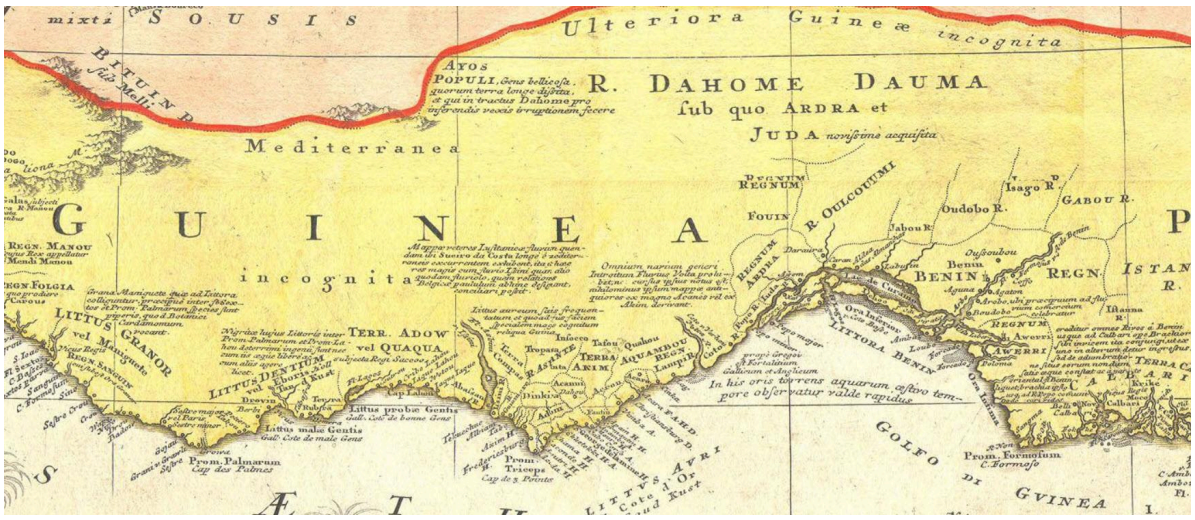


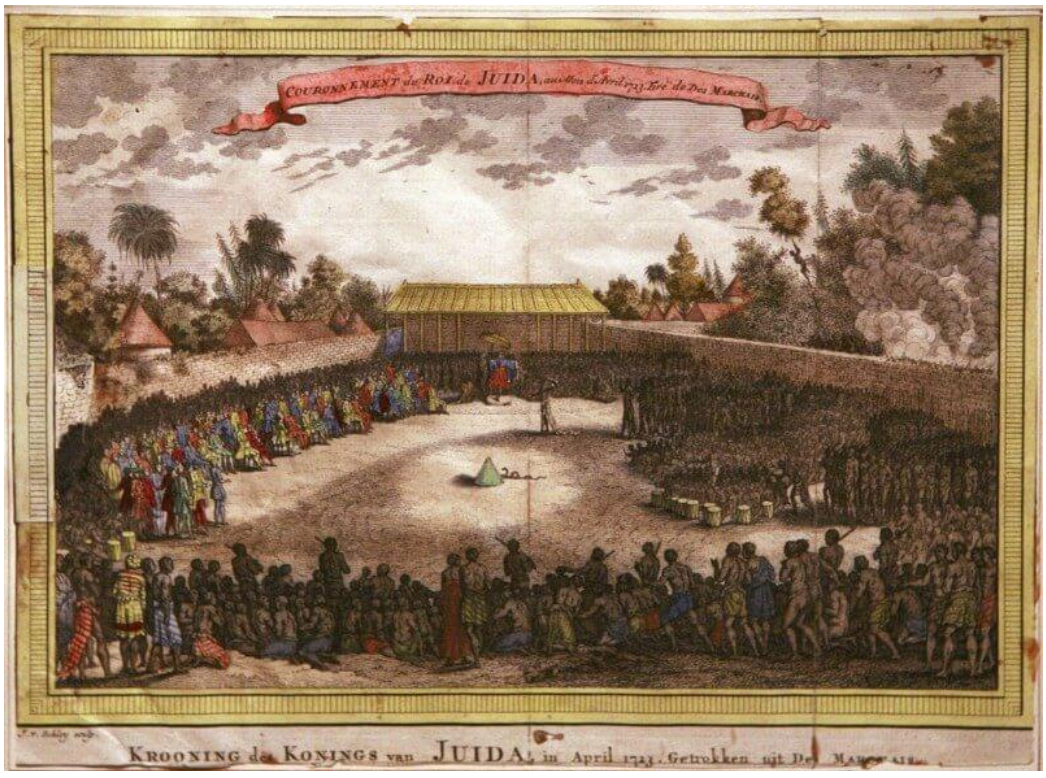
During the **Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade**, millions of **black people** were taken from an area in **Africa** called **Negroland**.

These **Black people** that were taken and sold into **slavery** were called **Negroes**

look closely at the Map below, you can see that the "**Slave Coast**" **Kingdom of Juda** on the top

map is in the the same place as the "**Kingdom of Judah**."





Crowning of the **King of Juidah** (**Judah**), by Jacob van der Schley (1723).

Cette **carte** a été créée en **1747** par le cartographe anglais **Emanuel Bowen**. Il était un cartographe renommé, réputé pour sa précision. Ici, sur sa carte du **Négroland** (**Afrique**), il indique que le "**Royaume de Juda**" est la "**Côte des esclaves**".

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By Polo O. Orisha